

## INTERNATIONAL

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STALEMATE—Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff in Rome yesterday after talks with Britain and NATO members.**Rejects 'Ultimatum'****Malta Talks Collapse As Mintoff Bars Offer**

ROME, Feb. 8 (AP)—Talks over the future of military bases in Malta collapsed here today when Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff reacted in a fury to a take-it-or-leave-it package from Britain and NATO. He called it an ultimatum.

"We will take no ultimatum," Mr. Mintoff told newsmen in an angry voice. "Malta is not a colony."

Mr. Mintoff, British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns broke up their morning meeting after less than five hours of talks in two days and went home.

It was the shortest and stormiest of four rounds of negotiations they had had in Rome since Jan. 14, when Mr. Mintoff canceled his own ultimatum for the evacuation of 3,500 British troops from his strategic Mediterranean island by the middle of last month.

Both Lord Carrington and Mr. Luns described their offer as "final and definitive."

"We are waiting for an answer," Lord Carrington told newsmen after consulting with Mr. Luns.

The NATO executive added: "I expect that, after Mr. Mintoff consults his government at home, he will tell us whether they are willing or not to accept this final offer."

"Nothing is final unless it is acceptable to Malta," Mr. Mintoff said.

He was furious and sarcastic, but he refused to rule out all possibility of an agreement to keep the Malta air and naval bases in Western hands.

"It's not up to me alone to make a decision," he said. "I'll consult with my colleagues about what our answer will be."

For Britain and NATO, the main concern was to keep the Malta bases from falling under the control of the Soviet Union and its expanding fleet in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Mintoff is in dire need of cash and jobs for his near-bankrupt island of 320,000 inhabitants. Money and employment were the two main stumbling blocks in the talks.

NATO's final offer included

**U.S. Air Force's 2.3-Million-Gallon Problem****Disposal of Vietnam Defoliant**

By Nicholas C. Chris

HOUSTON, Feb. 8—The state of Texas has blocked an Air Force plan to destroy 2.3 million gallons of a potent defoliant called Agent Orange at a commercial incinerator near Houston. It says the defoliant cannot be destroyed anywhere in Texas.

Agent Orange was manufactured in the United States and once was used on the jungles of Vietnam to uncover enemy activity. Its use was condemned and terminated in April, 1970.

The Texas refusal leaves the Air Force with millions of gallons of the defoliant and the Defense Department apparently has run out of ideas on how to destroy it.

The Air Force had considered destroying it in a commercial incinerator at Deer Park at the rate of 5,000 gallons a day. Deer Park is a heavily industrialized community on the Houston Ship

Channel, already renowned for its pollution.

Illinois previously took an identical stand on the defoliant.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Defense Department had queried the manufacturers in an attempt to sell Agent Orange back, but "all responses were negative."

*"Bad Press"*

One Air Force official in Texas blamed the whole mess on a "bad press" and said one recommendation to get rid of the chemical was to "pour it down a volcano." Asked which volcano, he was recommended, he was not permitted to discuss the matter.

Almost everything the Defense Department has thought of to get rid of the chemical has run into a wall of opposition. It was found that

the by-product of such a method would be as difficult to destroy as Agent Orange.

Dumping Agent Orange into a landfill was suggested, and Houston was among the places considered. It would be the least expensive method, the Pentagon spokesman said, but it was "not considered to be consistent with the policy of preserving the quality of human environment."

Besides, the Houston area recently was in an uproar over a local steel plant's practice of burying deadly acids underground near the ship channel.

Another problem is what the Air Force will do with the 41,900 barrels, even if all the defoliant is buried, burned or somehow destroyed.

Destruction by chemical means was another of several methods considered. While this was thought to be theoretically possible, officials discovered that it would be complicated and expensive. Also, it was found that

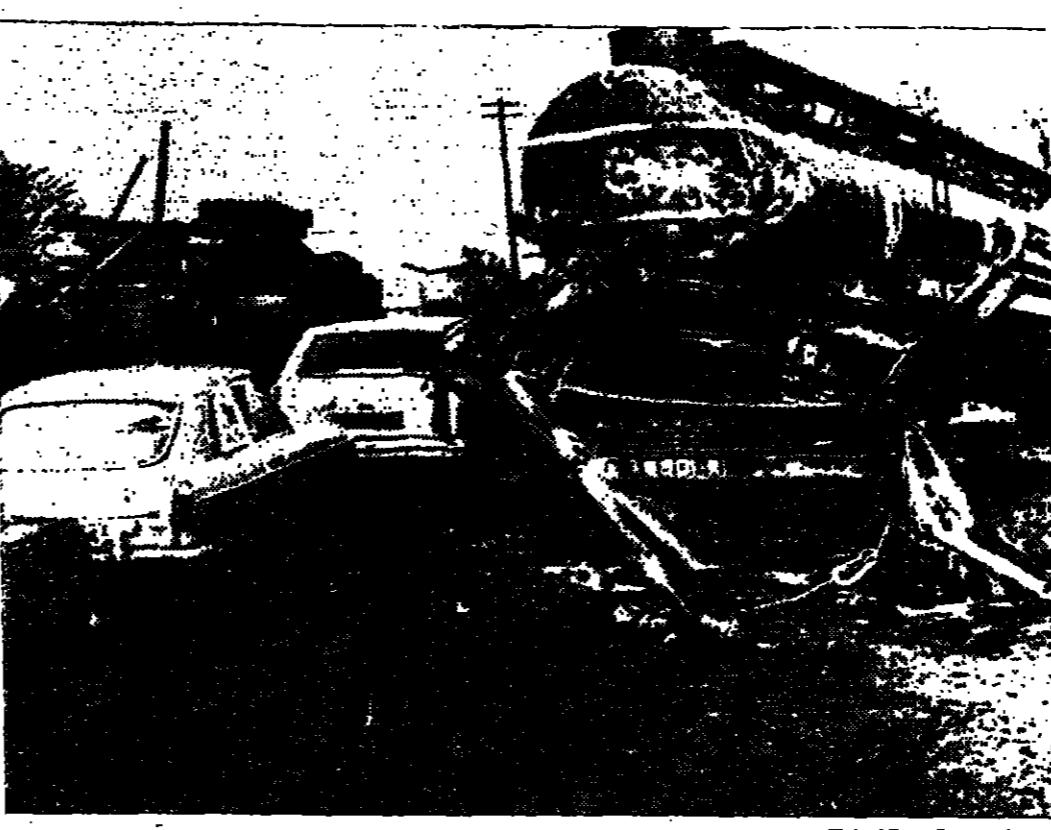
Officials cannot be certain that

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all the defoliant will be removed from the barrels and various problems of "surveillance and disposal" have arisen.

United Press International

LOOKING AHEAD—Marie-Therese Nadig won her second gold medal of the 1972 Winter Olympics yesterday as the Swiss made it three for three in Alpine skiing. Miss Nadig, who beat Annemarie Proell in the downhill, edged her Austrian rival in the giant slalom yesterday. If she takes the special slalom Friday, she will be the first woman in Olympic history to win all three Alpine skiing events. Details, Page 13.

United Press International  
ROADBLOCK—Cars squeeze through narrow gap near Killean Customs Post on Dublin-Belfast road which was blocked by blown-up trucks yesterday. Unconfirmed reports say this was not work of IRA, but a rightist group trying to stop imports from Eire.**Brandt Accepts****Result of Coal Strike****Government Bid****Britain to Decree Emergency****To Visit Israel****Today Over Power Shortage**

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The British government decided today to declare a state of emergency over a threatened power shortage stemming from the month-long national coal strike.

The spokesman said that the invitation had come from Premier Golda Meir and that the date would be set later through diplomatic channels.

The visit was not considered likely to take place before the second half of this year and may occur in early 1973.

It will be the first time a West German chancellor has visited Israel and observers here thought the trip would seal reconciliation between the two countries.

Today's compromise sets down that when the trade agreements is ratified by both sides, the Six will indicate verbally to the United States that they expect easy access to the American market for certain community products. But this will not cause the United States any anxiety because the final text of last week's agreement will remain substantially the same.

Community sources point out that the French are as anxious as anyone to progress with European union and it is, therefore, strongly in their interest to see that the American trade and monetary legislative measures pass safely through Congress. This is why Common Market officials feel the last-minute reservations raised by the French were procedural rather than substantive.

*Farm Debate*

Earlier in the day, the EEC agricultural ministers concluded a debate on how agriculture should be reformed by pensioning off farmers whose farms were too small to be economical. The ministers did not reach an agreement on measures to achieve this reform or on how many farmers would qualify for the pensions.

The ministers also touched on the problem of farm prices, in response to a commission proposal that there should be an 8 percent average increase for the current season's production. No agreement was reached on this point.

The real battle on price levels is not expected to take place until next month because, under EEC regulations, farm prices must be fixed by April 1 of any year.

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Mr. Todd and his 28-year-old

daughter, prominent supporters of the African nationalist cause, were arrested under a law that allows detention without trial.

In a statement last night Lord Pearce said that in addition to four prominent opponents of the settlement being held, "a number of other persons have been taken into custody by the police, which seems to have had the result, in some cases, of preventing them from appearing before the commissioners."

No details of the conversation between the two men had been available.

A commission spokesman said that senior commissioners today visited 31 detainees at Gwelo, scene of the first serious rioting against settlement terms last month. Some 10 others were seen at the Wha Wha detention camp.

The visits came within hours of Lord Pearce's charge that Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's government was violating the agreement to allow normal political activity. The Briton cited the detention of such people as Mr. Todd and his daughter Judith. She is on the fourth day of a hunger strike in Marandellas Prison to protest her detention on Jan. 18.

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## British Peer to Return Medals And Apply for Irish Citizenship

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 (AP)—A British peer who lives in Ireland announced yesterday that he is going to return his six war medals to Queen Elizabeth and apply for Irish citizenship.

Lord Kilbracken, 51, said he made the decision because of the "Derry murders" and the Northern Ireland government's policy of internment suspected gunmen without trial.

Lord Kilbracken commanded a squadron of Britain's fleet air arm during World War II, winning the Distinguished Service Cross and five other decorations.

"I now intend handing these medals back to the queen through her representative in Ireland, the British ambassador," Lord Kilbracken said.

"I wish to rid myself of my final souvenirs of service with the armed forces of Britain. Certainly no sailor would have behaved in the manner of the paratroopers."

Lord Kilbracken, who sits in the House of Lords as a member of Britain's opposition Labor party, has lived in the Irish village of Kilgarra since he succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1950.

"My family all lived here, but unfortunately I was born in London," Lord Kilbracken said.

"I have always considered myself more Irish than British," he said, adding that he would apply for Irish citizenship.

If he renounces British citizenship, will be disqualified from the House of Lords.

## Truck Convoy Is Ambushed By Viet Cong

### U.S. Repulses Attack In Central Highlands

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Viet Cong ambushed a U.S. truck convoy carrying supplies to the Central Highlands today. The enemy was also reported to have attacked the allied air base at Pleiku but to have been repulsed with five dead before the troops could get past the perimeter fence.

The truck convoy, carrying fuel and food from coastal supply dumps, was caught by enemy rockets and mortar fire in a day-light attack 15 miles east of An Khe and 250 miles north of Saigon, the U.S. command said.

A fuel truck exploded and a food truck was badly damaged before U.S. helicopter gunships chased the guerrillas away.

It was the second ambush on the highway in three days although the first there for a U.S. convoy since July 19. Enemy forces are expected to try to cut the highway if they begin the predicted offensive to coincide with President Nixon's visit to Peking this month.

In other combat in Indochina, fighting was reported in Cambodia near Angkor Wat and four government soldiers were said to have been killed on patrol within two miles of the temple yesterday.

Military sources in Vientiane, Laos, said that the enemy fired more than 100 rounds of artillery against Laotian government positions five miles southeast of Long Cheng last night, breaking a two-week lull.

Mr. O'Brien said Mr. Waldheim should be invited "to see the situation at first hand."

## Heath Cabinet Said to Weigh 3-Point Proposal for Ulster

(Continued from Page 1) one-third of the provincial government's legislature, they would get one-third of the cabinet seats.

The Heath proposal has not ruled this out entirely. In a first phase, Catholics would be assured only of a fixed share of government jobs. But in a second and later phase, the proportional cabinet representation could be employed.

The civil servants' plan also called for a referendum on whether Northern Ireland should be incorporated in the Irish Republic. Given the 3 to 1 Protestant majority, any referendum would produce an overwhelming "no" vote. But it was felt that the prospect of future referendums would at least provide those who demand unification with some reason to hope.

Mr. Heath and his supporters, however, are said to believe that a referendum now would only further inflame already overheated passions, and that Catholics would likely boycott the whole thing anyway.

Because of internment, Catholic political leaders have refused to take part in any talks about the province's future. Mr. Heath and his colleagues are said to believe that the process cannot be ended outright, the gunmen cannot be put back on the streets.

At the moment, each internee's dossier is reviewed by a three-man advisory committee for the Ulster government. This body, under Judge James Brown, has been recommending that in about one of 11 cases the man be released.

But the number actually freed

is even smaller than this because the Ulster regime requires every man leaving internment centers to take an oath swearing "that for the remainder of my life, I will not join nor assist any illegal organization nor engage in any violence nor counsel or encourage others so to do." Four of the 35 persons recommended for release have refused to swear it.

Under the tentative Heath plan, the criteria for releasing men would be broadened. Thus, those who are simply political figures in the IRA would be freed. So might lower ranking "soldiers" in the illegal army. Moreover, the oath would be dropped.

It is possible that the expected announcement next week will not provide for an immediate relaxation of internment. There is a view that some delay is necessary lest it appear that concessions are being made to terror.

How much economic assistance is under discussion is not known. However, it has been learned that some advisers want London to go beyond the conventional subsidy arrangements for private industry and create state-run plants specifically designed to hire men.

In Catholic ghettos like the Ardoyne in Belfast and Bogside in Londonderry, women often are the only wage earners, finding jobs in offices and textile plants.

For Britain as a whole, the official jobless rate is now 4.2 percent; for Northern Ireland, it is 8.9 percent and the rate for Northern Irish males is 10.8 percent. If anything, these percentages underestimate the problem because they cover only those who register with labor exchanges.

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is Sunday. It's the talk of savage men."

A Protestant: "Civil rights. Well, what the bloody hell do they want? This country is part of the United Kingdom. We're the majority. We're staying with the Crown, and we believe in the Crown. We're not going to be ruled by the Church of Rome. Rule from Dublin is Rome rule. And to loyal Ulstermen the Republic of Ireland is a foreign country.

"They make me sick with their talk. Unemployment, hah! The Catholic men stop working when they get three children. They get more on social security than they would if they had a job. We've given them what they want, but it's not enough. It's never enough."

The hard, icy rain at the Londonderry funerals only underscores the unbearable sorrow and despair. The visitor leaves the church and begins walking into the Bogside area but is soon lost among the maze of houses and mourners streaming back and forth. The visitor asks four youths for directions into town—and they offer to give him a lift.

The driver smiles grimly. "You're from America?" Well, I'll tell you, there's no bacon in Eng'land because all the pigs are here." The others laugh at the old Bogside joke.

For a moment—a brief moment—the plight of the British soldiers is tragically evident.

## Visitor Finds People of Belfast Suspicious of Strangers

(Continued from Page 1) side barracks—to prevent a speeding car from tossing a grenade. On Springfield Road another spot check by soldiers, but the American accent helps, and only the car is checked. Finally, the taxi arrives at the Europa Hotel, in the city center. There are barriers at the entrance. A guard in a wooden shack near the entrance checks each visitor and his belongings, which by this time are crumpled. The hotel's revolving door is kept locked, so a bellboy opens it for each visitor. One checks in ("So far no trouble," says Tommy, the bellman, a chief source of gossip) and enters the room overlooking the railway station, exhausted and angry and depressed.

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SOS—German freighter Cap San Lorenz nearly capsized after collision Monday night with a Liberian bulk carrier on the New Waterway near Rotterdam. Disaster was avoided as ten tugs grounded the stricken ship and prevented it from sinking.

## An Activist Approach

### Waldheim Projects UN Roles In Three World Trouble Spots

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 8 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, just home from a 10-day trip to Africa, marched into the regular UN briefing for the press yesterday and announced in rapid-fire order that he would:

- Travel to South Africa soon to try to negotiate independence for the disputed territory of Namibia, as the UN calls South-West Africa.

- Move toward a resumption of the Jarring talks on the Middle East, because prospects for a partial solution under American auspices are "not too bright."

- Send a UN envoy, at Pakistan's request, to contact "the authorities of Bangladesh" in order to safeguard the minority Bihari population in the Bengal area.

The Austrian diplomat's virtuous display of activism and energy was his own idea. It was intended, according to aides, to show a skeptical world that the UN is not moribund but is alive and well and operating all over the globe.

Mr. Waldheim called the prospective trip to South Africa a "real breakthrough," which alone justified the UN Security Council's weeklong series of meetings in Ethiopia on African problems.

"Not all of the four powers which signed the Berlin agreement like it very much," Mr. Brandt said. "But they can live with it."

"And I can imagine that in more than one capital, leaders are saying that if this kind of agreement can be achieved in one place, then it ought to be possible in other trouble spots, too."

Mr. Brandt spoke on the eve of the first round of parliamentary debate on the nonaggression treaties in the Bundestag, the upper house of the federal parliament.

The Bundestag, or lower house of parliament, will begin consideration of the pacts later this month.

Since 1945, the dividing line between West Berlin and East Berlin and the overland routes across East Germany linking West Berlin to West Germany have been sources of friction.

The Sept. 3 agreement calls for simplified, streamlined movement of goods and persons across East Germany. It also provides for more and easier visits by West Germans and West Germans to East Berlin.

Leaders of the Christian Democratic opposition applaud the Berlin agreement among the American, Russians, British and French. But they reject Mr. Brandt's nonaggression pacts with Moscow and Warsaw on grounds that the chancellor signed away claims on former German territory held by Poland while getting nothing in return.

The parliamentary battle is expected to be hard. The opposition controls the upper house, 21 to 20.

In the more powerful lower house, which has the final say, Mr. Brandt has a majority, but it is by only four votes in a chamber of 295 deputies.

Warsaw Meeting

WARSAW, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Herbert Wehner, parliamentary leader of the West German Social Democrats, met Polish Communist party chairman Edward Gierkot tonight at the end of two days of top-level discussions here.

Sources said the convening of an all-European security conference, a long-standing objective of the Warsaw Pact countries, was a major topic at the talks.

U.S. peace negotiator William Porter recently described the assembly as a "Communist propaganda clique."

American delegates to the meeting will total about 70, including Nobel Prize-winner Prof. George Wald and film actress Jane Fonda.

Times Square Cleanup Coming, Lindsay Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Mayor John V. Lindsay has announced plans for a cleanup of Times Square, New York City's crossroads near the Broadway theater district.

Policemen will be sharply increased in the area, in recent years a magnet for undesirables drawn by proliferating pornographic bookshops, peep-shows, and "skin-flick" movies.

Clean-up services will be stepped up to help rid the streets of garbage, while improved lighting will be installed in some side streets.

The mayor also announced formation of a Times Square Development Council comprising city officials and private citizens. They will work to improve the physical appearance of the district and restore its reputation as an entertainment, dining and business center.

Jerusalem Thaws After Snowstorm

JERUSALEM, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Israel's capital city returned to normal after a freak snowstorm yesterday dumped eight inches of snow on the city and cut it off from the rest of the country.

Winter sunshining and intermittent rain turned the snow to slush but police reported that traffic was back to normal. It was the heaviest snowfall since 1962.

Last night police closed the main highway between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem when thousands of motorists were caught in a major traffic jam, which stretched from the city limits to Abu Ghosh, nine miles to the west. Most other roads into the capital also were cut.

turn here in a few days, after putting in an essential appearance as Sweden's ambassador in Moscow, to figure out how best to get the Israel-Egypt peace talks back on the road.

## Requests Clarified

During a recent African trip, Mr. Waldheim said, Mr. Jarrett was able to "clarify" last fall's proposals by four African presidents. These involved an Israeli pledge not to annex Egyptian territory—which Israel just might agree to—rather than a pledge to withdraw totally, which Israel firmly refuses to make.

Mr. Waldheim's reference yesterday to Bangladesh was the first time a UN official has used that name. The usual euphemism is the "Dacca area."

The motivation was a request from Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that UN envoy Vittorio Winspeare be sent back to the area "to help avoid further killing" of Biharis, Mr. Waldheim said. He said that Mr. Winspeare will be sent again, to do his humanitarian best.

## Cairo Paper Hails Sadat's Trip to Russia

Cairo, Feb. 8 (AP)—The semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said today that President Anwar Sadat's trip to the Soviet Union had achieved "gigantic results."

It described the just concluded trip as an "important turning point" in the Middle East crisis.

The paper quoted what it called "a responsible source" in the highest position to know "as regards the outcome of the visit, quite reassuring."

"Although the results of Sadat's mission in Moscow and Bratislava are not for publication, at least for the time being, it could be said that it achieved total success and accomplished its objectives in full," the newspaper added.

The broad outlines of the results of the president's mission will be placed before the political and constitutional leadership in the country in the "most suitable framework," the paper said without elaboration.

## Concrete Steps

The Soviet-Egyptian communiqué which followed Mr. Sadat's talks in Moscow Friday said "the two sides again considered measures to render assistance to the Arab republic of Egypt, in particular, in the field of further strengthening its defense capability, and outlined a number of concrete steps in this direction."

Mr. Sadat returned to Cairo last evening after a six-day trip to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Syria and Libya.

Meanwhile, Sayed Marei, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only authorized political organization, told a visiting Soviet delegation that "Egypt is not a Communist country, but its policy is not based on anti-Communism."

Mr. Marei's remarks were made during an Egyptian-Soviet seminar organized by Al Ahram on the national liberation movement and the Socialist countries.

According to Al Ahram, Mr. Marei told the seminar that neither the rightist nor leftist adventurous elements would be allowed to infringe upon our national unity."

## Warsaw Pact Talks

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The defense ministers of the Soviet bloc arrived in East Berlin today for a meeting of the defense ministers' committees of the Warsaw Pact nations, the East German news service, ADN, reported.

## Sir Alec to Go to Spain

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home has accepted an invitation to visit Madrid at the end of this month, it was officially announced yesterday.

## WEATHER

	C	F
ALGARVE	-1	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	Very cloudy
ANKARA	15	Sunny
ATHENS	12	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	8	Cloudy
BERLIN	8	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	Very cloudy
BUCHAREST	15	Cloudy
CAIRO	18	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	Cloudy
COLOGNE DEL SOL	15	Cloudy</td

## Would Tax Sulfur Pollution

### Nixon Offers Environment Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—President Nixon today sent Congress a special environmental message proposing half-a-dozen new legislative measures including a tax on air-polluting sulfur emissions.

Other proposals made by the President would:

- Ask the United Nations to establish a special environmental fund which would reach \$100 million after five years, and the United States would support it with a fair share of the funding.
- Encourage states to start controlling the location of high-

waste and airports by 1975 or else start losing federal aid for such projects.

• Discourage construction on the flooding lands bordering lakes, rivers and oceans by restricting tax advantages.

• Control the land disposal of toxic wastes through state regulation under federal guidelines.

• Make it a federal offense, subject to criminal penalties for the first time, to harm animals listed as endangered species, and extend legal protection to species headed for the endangered list.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon announced a complete ban on the use of all poisons to control predatory animals on federal land. The ban would protect eagles, hawks, coyotes, falcons and other predators. The President also proposed legislation to prevent shooting or trapping them as well.

Poisons have been used by livestock owners on federal lands, especially to control coyotes which attack sheep.

In other executive actions, Mr. Nixon said he has ordered the development of occupational health standards to protect farm workers from pesticide poisoning, and has ordered the preparation of new insulation standards for federally aided multiple dwellings to conserve energy.

The tax on sulfur emissions wouldn't go into effect until Jan. 1, 1976, however, and then only in regions where the atmospheric levels of sulfur dioxide, the sulfur compound produced by combustion, exceed the limits already established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

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"My grandfather walked with God and knew why, but we don't."

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**Limited War, Limited Aims—II**

In a letter on this page John Moore Cabot, a career diplomat with long experience, vigorously defends the Nixon administration's plan for peace in Vietnam in what might be called the traditional mode, which is to say that Vietnam is a classic exercise in Communist containment; that the historic anti-thesis is to be found in the appeasement of the Axis powers before World War II; that "the real choice" before us may be whether we choose to fight with allies in distant lands against Communist aggressions or to fight eventually on our own territory without them; and that the only alternative to carrying on is an "abject surrender" which would only serve to "encourage the Communists to further aggression." This being the very opposite of our own concept of a limited war for limited aims, we welcome the opportunity offered by Ambassador Cabot's letter to try to answer the central question it raises: What should—or should not—be done to "achieve peace without destroying vital national interests." We would begin with Mr. Cabot's conclusion—that the Communists will be satisfied "with nothing less than total victory" in Vietnam. If that is really the case, then there will obviously be no negotiated settlement for, no more than Mr. Cabot, do we believe that this country should "make one concession after another until we reach the Communists' demands."

But if there is to be no mutually satisfactory political settlement of the conflict, then we would define the Vietnam dilemma with a question of our own: How would Mr. Cabot and those of his persuasion go about securing the independence of South Vietnam, ending our involvement in the war, and obtaining the release of our prisoners? Would they invade North Vietnam, bomb Hanoi, mine Haiphong harbor, or reintroduce American combat troops on the ground? Or would they merely hang on indefinitely, with a residual American force on the scene, with continued use of our air power, with continuing heavy expenditures in economic and military aid—and with our POWs still beyond our reach? Since it seems safe to say that there is almost no public tolerance in this country for the idea of re-escalating the war and not much tolerance for a continuing, open-ended American involvement, what it all comes down to, it seems to us, is that neither of these alternatives is feasible and that we might as well face up to the fact that there are very real limits on our capacity to determine the destiny of South Vietnam.

\* \* \*

It is easy enough to say that the North Vietnamese will tire in time, that their war effort will wither away, that they will ultimately negotiate because it is not in their interests to let this conflict drag on. But we were told long ago that it was not in their interests to tangle with the world's greatest power in the first place and that with a few turns on the thumbscrew they would sue for peace. Yet they haven't, and any honest calculation of future prospects has to take into consideration the strong possibility that they won't.

In fact, that seems to be Mr. Cabot's view—and it is widely shared. As Chalmers M. Roberts put it in an article not long ago: "Hanoi does not want just a chance to win in the South; it wants a certainty." This bleak prospect could conceivably be altered, just as in the past the bargaining positions of both sides have been altered, by the course of the actual conflict, on the ground, in South Vietnam, or in Laos or in Cambodia. They could make headway which might encourage them to harden their stand—or suffer losses which might induce some softening. So we cannot be categorical about the outlook for a negotiated settlement.

What we can be very nearly categorical

**International Opinion****Ordeal of the Dollar**

The current ordeal of the dollar is most likely to justify the proponents of fixed parities by proving that the widening of fluctuation margins is not a sufficient safeguard when confidence is missing. In this respect it is a blatant failure for one of the key provisions of the Washington accord of Dec. 18 . . . And there is reason to wonder whether the debate in the U.S. Congress on the dollar devaluation bill will not take place in a dramatic atmosphere in which the logic of experts will run into that of facts, that is to say the refusal of the markets to continue to trust the currency of a country whose deficit looks very much like a real affidavit of bankruptcy.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

**Viet Cong and Nixon Plan**

The precision brought to the Paris conference by the Viet Cong delegation last Thursday have helped shed light on the gap

—From *Nepszabadság* (Budapest).

**In the International Edition****Seventy-Five Years Ago**

February 8, 1887

**PARIS**—Our Havana correspondent sends by commercial cable a dreary story of desolation and misery in the eastern provinces of Cuba, whither he traveled with a convoy of troops. He found the country a wilderness, and the utmost desolation prevailing in the towns where the "peones" are gathered. The war has ruined everything. His words point to the fact that there can be no remedy until the fighting has stopped and things again return to normal.

**Fifty Years Ago**

February 8, 1922

**LONDON**—The decision of Great Britain to take really firm action against the agitators led by Gandhi in India, is strongly supported by public opinion here, because it is believed that the government has been too tolerant with this leader of disaffection. The Gandhi movement has grown to dangerous dimensions, but it was not until November that anything approaching decisive steps was taken to counteract its strength. The prisons are now overcrowded.

**It's Everyone for Himself**

By C. L. Sulzberger

**TEHRAN**—Regional security headed the international casualty lists of the India-Pakistan war and one of the most brutal examples is Iran, Pakistan's neighbor and partner in the CENTO alliance. From now on, the Iranian government feels, this country must put minimum stock in pacts and maximum reliance upon its own military strength.

A Tehran newspaper, Kayhan, echoed the official view when it writes: "Pakistan, an ally of the United States through two multinational and one bilateral treaty, has been attacked and dismembered without as much as a ripple of serious protest. There is no reason why Pakistan's plight should be treated as an isolated case that could not be repeated elsewhere in the region."

Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida concludes ruefully: "It is apparent now that one has to rely on one's own strength for defense." He dismisses CENTO, once a major factor in Iranian policy, as merely a nice "club" useful to develop economic projects and communications and a practical forum to discuss ideas, but not "an effective alliance."

**GNP on Rise**

Even the bilateral accord under which the United States undertook to consult immediately in the event of aggression here is virtually forgotten. Iran is out to use its rapidly increasing gross national product—currently rising at Asia's highest rate—to

build its military forces as a form of fire insurance.

Already Iran has taken over the three islands (once British-controlled) dominating the entrance to the Persian Gulf, a most important oil source for both Japan and Western Europe. It is investing now in naval strength to reinforce its position as the greatest seapower in the Gulf which, as Hoveida says: "This is our regular vein; we can't drink oil, we must export it." It is buying more equipment from the West (above all the U.S.A.) and has even accepted artillery and military trucks from Russia as part payment for a natural gas pipeline to the Soviet Union.

Hoveida says: "We know the superpowers match each other." Iran realizes acutely the need to rely on itself in this standoff condition, and also wishes to be strong enough to speak in regional rather than just national affairs. With the present boom, it feels it can afford the burden.

It is clear Iran feels, as it has for generations, that the major potential threat to its integrity comes from the Soviet Union.

Relations with the northern neighbour are currently good and the 1,300-mile border is even called "The Frontier of Friendship."

Nevertheless this pleasant phrase does not wholly obscure the uncomfortable realization that Iran lives next to a superpower whose long-term ambition is to gain a privileged position on the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea.

Tehran and Moscow have an unusual friendship right now but history has taught Tehran to be wary. And, without talking about it officially, Iran tends to blame Moscow for stirring up anti-Iranian manifestations in left-wing Arab states to the west and south. This is most angrily represented in the case of Iraq.

Iraq has been expelling Iranian citizens en masse and is accused of training urban guerrillas who have taken part in violent crimes in this city. It is claimed here that the Baghdad regime is given active support by Moscow and that Soviet vessels are stationed "under circumstances that have never been clarified" at the Iraqi ports of Faw and Basra.

Whether a Russian hand is really encouraging mischief in Iraq and hostile left-wing movements in the Arabian peninsula is impossible to confirm. The Iranians are reluctant to do more than whisper that Moscow may be playing a Nutcracker Suite in these parts with this country serving as the nut.

The government prays this is not the case because few people really believe Iran is capable of standing up alone against any serious Kremlin pressure. Fortunately, the Soviet Union appears to be in a peaceful frame of mind these days.

Moreover, the United States, in which Tehran places great reliance, has established contact with the U.S.S.R. with a view to reducing their naval presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Of all countries that could benefit from such a visible easement of tension, this is number one.

**Vietnam Debate and the Campaign**

By David S. Broder

**WASHINGTON**—The very Republicans who were chomping for months over the President's threat to "pull the rug" from under the feet of his Vietnamese critics are now complaining

one would suggest postponing the American election until the Paris talks conclude, the only question is whether the terms of a Vietnam settlement ought to be dealt with frankly in the domestic debate or be snuck into the campaign by the back door, as happened in 1968.

As one who supported the President and criticized the Moratorium organizers in late 1968, for agitating public opinion against a Vietnam policy that had had only nine months to work, I personally can find no rationale to argue that, after three years in office, Nixon deserves to be exempt in the presidential campaign from substantive criticism of his Vietnam diplomacy.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers became so agitated by the Maine senator's blunt criticism of the American bargaining position in the Vietnam peace talks that he lapsed into a partisan counter-attack of his own—and had to be spanked publicly by James Reston (IET, Feb. 5-6), an advocate of bipartisanship for a quarter-century.

Before the question becomes hopelessly mired in partisanship, it might be helpful to set forth a few considerations on which such a question should be judged:

• It would be naive to assume that there may not be a cost to the American bargaining position when an opponent of the President, a man who is given a 50-50 chance of succeeding him in less than a year, offers the enemy what are, in effect, easier terms for settlement than the President himself is publicly offering.

Muskie is disingenuous when he argues that he is simply exercising his right as a senator to express alternative views. Obviously, Hanoi weighs his statements on a different scale than it does those of other Democrats who have little chance of being President.

• The question whether this is responsible or irresponsible behavior on his part is a legitimate political question—one which the public is well entitled to decide after hearing the arguments on opposite sides.

The administration may maintain that Muskie's opposition undercut the President's chances of success in Paris, but it cannot prove, by the record, that the converse is true, i.e., that if Muskie and other Democrats gave Mr. Nixon their unstinting support the negotiations would succeed.

• The statements Nixon himself made in 1968 in support of President Johnson's policy—statements the Republicans are now citing as a model of political restraint—did not avail to bring the war to a negotiated settlement. And despite Nixon's public position at the time, there is some evidence that the prospect of his imminent election did delay the negotiations by causing the South Vietnamese to postpone coming to Paris.

• As the 1968 experience indicates, there is literally no way that diplomacy can be totally insulated from the stress of a presidential campaign. Since no

If the war continues, the American people and no one else—must decide in November whether a new government has better prospects for achieving peace. That decision, if it is to be an intelligent decision, must be based on open debate over the Vietnam alternatives.

**Public Cynicism**

Finally, something more important than Vietnam is at stake in this whole issue—public confidence in our political system. Public cynicism about politics has been fed by the fact that in no election since the Vietnam controversy first surfaced 10 years ago have the rival parties and presidential candidates come forward with clear alternatives on Vietnam and said to the people, "You choose, and we will follow."

Instead, too often, they have felt cheated, misled and betrayed by a government following a policy opposite to that they thought it would espouse.

The American political system has failed the Vietnam test, and it will fail again if debate is suppressed in this presidential year.

That is why, even conceding the costs, it still seems to me the debate should proceed.

**Letters****'Old Shell Game'**

The Washington Post editorial (IET Jan. 28: "Same Old Shell Game") regarding President Nixon's Vietnam proposals was outrageous.

Was there nothing new in the fact that we had been negotiating secretly for many months on the basis of approximately the same points as the North Vietnamese had proposed publicly and for which the administration had been so widely criticized for not answering?

Was there nothing new in our proposal for a withdrawal in six months if our prisoners were returned?—which is the essence of what Sen. Mansfield had been proposing in Congress.

Do not the American people have a right to know that over many months of secret negotiations the Communists have not budged from their demands that not only we withdraw but also overthrow the Thieu government and pay reparations—presumably to reward them for their aggression? Is it The Washington Post's position that we should make one concession after another till we reach the Communist demands?

As U.S. representative for several years to the Warsaw talks with the Chinese I received voluminous reports regarding developments in Indochina. I

reached the conclusion that the Communists would be satisfied with nothing less than total victory. They expected public opinion in the United States to swing if they held on long enough and to force our government to concede peace at any price despite our sacrifices, despite our SEATO commitments (overwhelmingly ratified by the Senate), and despite the catastrophic developments which are likely to follow from giving up.

Nobody likes, as Chamberlain said in 1938, to fight in distant lands. The war in Indochina has caused many casualties, cost much treasure, divided the nation and wracked our economy. But I suggest—and I have served in three countries—that the real choice before us may be whether we choose to fight with allies in distant lands against Communist aggressions or to fight eventually on our own territory without them.

Your editorial will merely encourage North Vietnam to continue to demand abject surrender to their aggression and to encourage the Communists to further aggressions. We have been through this cycle with the Axis powers before World War II.

There are fortunately some signs that the Communist powers want a détente. I earnestly hope that the forthcoming talks with them will produce this. How-

ever, I share President Nixon's view that we should have no illusions. We must indeed try to negotiate for peaceful relations with the Communist nations but we should remember the record of the past 26 years.

The Washington Post quotes the President's proposal: "Will it explain how we think we could achieve peace without destroying vital national interests?" Your editorial is emphatically no help to that objective.

JOHN M. CABOT, Former Ambassador to Sweden, Colombia, Brazil and Poland, Washington.

See today's editorial, *Limited War, Limited Aims—II*.

Mr. Bowles is a former ambassador to India. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Seen by Ex-Envoy Bowles

**Blunder in South Asia**

By Chester Bowles

**WASHINGTON**.—As the political dust settles following the recent conflict in South Asia, the nagging question remains: Why did Mr. Nixon and Henry Kissinger embark on a course which under the best of circumstances would cost us heavily and under the worst involve us in a major war?

By backing the militarily bigoted Pakistani government against secular, democratic India on an issue involving the right of 70 million Bengalis to the freedom for which they voted overwhelmingly in December, 1970, we have upset the balance of power in Asia and squandered much of the goodwill, influence and friendship we had built up in India during the last 20 years.

Nixon's decision to back Pakistan was a serious blunder in itself. The administration's effort to cover up the facts and to manipulate the news made a bad matter worse.

Although the White House and State Department had received daily detailed reports of the mass slaughter launched by the West Pakistan Army on March 25, 1971, from our consul general in Dhaka, our government insisted that it had no reliable facts on which to base policy judgments. Even when the gruesome history was spelled out by witnesses on the front pages of our newspapers and on television the administration still offered no criticisms of the West Pakistan government; to this day it has not expressed its regrets.

In response to growing criticism from Congress and the press, the administration asserted that it had cut off military aid to Pakistan when, in fact, it had done no such thing.

In an effort to present Nixon in the role of peacemaker, a high White House official told the press "off the record" that by threatening to cancel his visit to Moscow next spring, the President had prompted the Soviet Union to force India to forgo an invasion of West Pakistan, which the Indians, in fact, had no intention of launching.

This is now so much water over the dam. China has assumed its rightful position in the United Nations and there is reason to hope that the Peking negotiations may lead to more normal diplomatic relations between China and the United States, a gradually increasing flow of trade and lowered barriers on travel and cultural exchange.

All of this is constructive and helpful. But the primary Chinese objective I suspect involves the three-cornered relationship among the United States, China and the Soviet Union. It is here that our interests and China's are in greatest conflict.

China recognizes the Russians as its major adversary, first because the political differences between the two nations are deep and, second, because a major part of the military might of both powers is now mustered behind long frontiers, many of which are in dispute.

The United States, on the other hand, faces the hard fact that it is the Soviet Union, not China, that now and for the next decade or so has the capacity to destroy us and to plunge the world into a nuclear war. Consequently, the strengthening of our fragile relationships with the Russians and easing the differences wherever possible must remain a primary objective of U.S. foreign policy regardless of what the Chinese may say or do in Peking or elsewhere.

In 1815 Lord Castlereagh in his opening statement to the Conference of Vienna following the defeat of Napoleon said, "Let us remember that we came here not to collect political trophies but to return the world to peaceful habits." Mr. Nixon's success, in Peking and elsewhere, in helping the world return to "peaceful habits" will depend on whether he applies these basic lessons of his own recent misguided policies of the tragedy-hidden sub-continent of India.

The aspirations of poverty-stricken millions are more powerful than gunboats and submarine diplomacy.

We should abandon the myth that loyalty can be purchased with economic aid and concentrate our aid on those nations that will use it responsibly and effectively to build a better life for all their people.

We should give unswerving support to those nations that are genuinely striving to build democratic societies and avoid undermining them by expedient deals with their anti-democratic rivals.

Above all we should resist the temptation to play the Soviet Union and China off against each other. We must learn to live peacefully with both.

JOHN M. CABOT, Former Ambassador to Sweden, Colombia, Brazil and Poland, Washington.

See today's editorial, *Limited War, Limited Aims—II*.

Mr. Bowles is a former ambassador to India. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post</p

## 87 Are Named To Nixon Trip Press Party Security Precautions Ordered by Peking

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).**—The White House has picked 87 newsmen, commentators and technicians to accompany President Nixon on his trip to China later this month.

They include Max Frankel, of The New York Times; Stanley Kremmer, of The Washington Post; and Dave Krasow, of the Los Angeles Times, as well as columnists Joseph Kraft and William Buckley.

President's Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said he had drawn the list, announced last night, from hundreds of applicants. It includes four newsmen each from the three major U.S. television networks, plus cameramen and technicians, and other broadcast personnel.

Selection of columnists was dictated, Mr. Ziegler said, by circulation and "different points of view." He described Mr. Buckley as a conservative and Mr. Kraft as a non-conservative.

### Air Force Grounded

**HONG KONG, Feb. 8 (AP).**—Peking has ordered the Chinese Air Force grounded during President Nixon's visit to China as part of 300 precautionary measures to protect him, a newspaper reported here today.

The Chinese-language Sing Tao Jih Fan quoted an unidentified Chinese spokesman, just returned from Shanghai, as saying that Peking has issued to all military regions in China a 300-clause order called "Temporary Safety Measures" to protect Mr. Nixon.

The traveler said he obtained the information from a Shanghai source who is close to the Chinese government.

The source said the order stipulated that beginning Feb. 15, all the air force planes may fly only when ordered or given special authorization by Peking.

The traveler said the official reason reportedly was that Chinese military aircraft flights during Mr. Nixon's visit "may arouse Mr. Nixon's misunderstanding."

But, the traveler said, it is generally believed the reason was air force wants to eliminate all possibilities of sabotage and damage to the development of China-U.S. relations.

**Seamen Restricted.**

The traveler said he has no information when the grounding will be lifted, but said another clause in the Peking order stipulated that seamen of foreign ships in Chinese ports may not go ashore during the presidential visit.

In Shanghai, he said, precautionary measures ordered by authorities there include:

• All persons are forbidden on roofs of buildings and all entryways to rooftops must be closed.

• Non-resident youths may not enter Shanghai before or during Mr. Nixon's visit.

• Utmost secrecy must be maintained in regard with Mr. Nixon's stay in Shanghai.

• Garbage-removal work has been taken over by the army since the end of last month to detect all suspicious objects.

## Congress to Get Devaluation Bill

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).**—The Nixon administration's bill for a formal devaluation of the dollar will be sent to Congress tomorrow, Treasury officials said.

The legislation, authorizing a \$3-an-ounce increase in the official price of gold, to \$38 an ounce, will be accompanied by a lengthy statement explaining the Dec. 18 international currency re-alignments and the necessity for legislative action on the dollar devaluation.

Congress plans to take a short recess after its session tomorrow and House Banking Committee hearings on the dollar devaluation bill therefore may not get under way until next week.



**UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL**  
TENT CITY—Earthquake refugees from Italian town of Ancona line up for distribution of meal in makeshift suburban tent city yesterday. Most of the inhabitants fled the city after four days of earthquake shocks which damaged more than 150 buildings.

## No Value-Added Tax Planned Now, U.S. Budget Chief Says

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).**—George Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress today that the Nixon administration "has no plans to propose a value-added or any other tax in the fiscal 1973 budget" for the year beginning July 1.

Mr. Shultz said unemployment in the United States will decrease in the months ahead, "partly because the budget provides strong stimulus and partly because the dramatic reduction in the number of defense-related employment is largely a thing of the past."

Leaving Off

Mr. Shultz noted that in fiscal 1971, defense-related employment was 2.2 million below the 1968 peak of 8 million. He said he anticipates a further slight reduction this spring, but that defense-related employment is leveling off and this factor, "which caused us so much difficulty in the unemployment arena over the past three years, now is behind us."

The official said the slow growth of the money supply in the United States in the last three months is something to worry about.

He added, however, that "we must have faith in the Federal Reserve System's opinion that the money supply will increase and figures indicate that this is happening."

**Tax Reforms Demanded.**

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).**—House Democrats demanding tax reform as the price of their support for an increase in the national debt ceiling suggested seven tax changes yesterday, saying they would raise \$12 billion in revenue.

At a news conference attended by eight House members to explain what they will attempt this week, Rep. Amherst Mikva, D., Ill., said the government could make the following annual revenue gains plugging loopholes that favor corporations and wealthy individuals:

- \$1.25 billion from repeal of the depletion allowance for oil and other mineral deposits.

- \$750 million from repeal of the special treatment of instant drilling and exploration costs for oil and gas.

- \$3 billion by fully taxing

Usually Takes Several Days

## U.S. Developing Spy Satellite That Cuts Sending to Hours

By Michael Getler

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).**—The United States is about to embark on a new reconnaissance-satellite project that could help the President and his top advisers respond to sudden foreign crises.

The satellite, still in the development stage, is meant to provide even more detailed pictures from space than can now be achieved. More important, the new space-borne monitors are being designed to position themselves quickly over any trouble spot and to send their pictures back to Washington within hours.

It usually takes several days to get film back from U.S. satellites. There are techniques for getting the information back faster—using television-style cameras and recording equipment—but this still takes more time than planners would like, and the picture quality is somewhat reduced.

Translated Into Signals

The new satellites will be designed to translate what their cameras see on earth into electronic signals which can be transmitted to communications satellites. In this way, pictures can be relayed to Washington more quickly.

The decision to develop the new satellite was made in mid-1971 at the highest levels of government, according to informed sources.

The decision reflects a view that current U.S. picture-taking satellites, although extraordinarily

## Another Quake Shakes Ancona, Renewing Panic

**ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 8 (UPI).**—Another earthquake jarred this Adriatic seaport of 100,000 today, the first major vibration felt in 24 hours, and caused panic among inhabitants still in the city.

Several persons suffered shock, authorities said, but there were no deaths or injuries. Two deaths earlier had been indirectly blamed on previous quakes.

The latest quake, recorded at 1:19 p.m., registered six on the 12-point Mercalli scale and shook buildings in the city center. Six on the Mercalli scale is defined as a shock which moves heavy furniture and causes slight structural damage.

More than 500 shocks—some strong, some so light that inhabitants did not feel them—have rolled through Ancona during the past five days. Scientists said 30 shocks were recorded on Saturday.

The earthquakes sent all but 10,000 or so residents fleeing the city last weekend, many of them returning a 1930 earthquake which caused heavy damage.

The government rushed in emergency relief to feed and house residents who refused to return home, preferring to stay in a soccer stadium tent cities or even their own cars.

Seismologist Giorgio Peronaci said 16 shocks were registered today, but only two were noticeable for citizens. He said the vibrations apparently were growing weaker.

## Obituaries

## Sinclair Weeks, Secretary Of Commerce for Eisenhower

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).**—Sinclair Weeks, 78, member of a politically prominent Massachusetts family who served as President Dwight D. Eisenhower's secretary of commerce for six years, died yesterday in Concord, Mass.

One of the Republican party's most successful fund-raisers after World War II, Mr. Weeks was a conservative and shared many of the political and economic views of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. He was Republican national committeeman from Massachusetts and the national party's finance chairman and was expected to support Sen. Taft's bid for the presidential nomination in 1962.

But in 1960, Mr. Weeks resigned as finance chairman and threw his support to Gen. Eisenhower because he felt the general could win. Mr. Weeks raised nearly \$6 million for Gen. Eisenhower's 1960 campaign and shortly after the election was named secretary of commerce. He resigned to return to business in 1968.

In his book "Mandate for Change," Gen. Eisenhower said the establishment of the interstate highway system would serve as a monument to Mr. Weeks.

Walter Lang

**PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 8 (UPI).**—Walter Lang, 78, who directed some of the best-known movie musicals, died here yesterday.

Among his more than 50 pictures were "State Fair," "Call Me Madam," "The King and I," and "Can Can." He worked for 20th Century-Fox longer than any other director, in a career that began in silent pictures.

He was born in Memphis, graduated from the University of Tennessee and served with the U.S. Army in France in World War I.

Milissa de Polakoff

**PARIS, Feb. 8 (Reuters).**—Former Russian ballet star Milissa de Polakoff-Baydaroff, '75, died here Sunday. Her family said today.

Milissa de Polakoff, daughter of a general in the Russian Imperial Army and widow of singer Vladimir Polakoff, had lived in France since the Russian Revolution of 1917.

She was the mother of film and stage actresses Marina Vlad, Odile Versois and Helene Valier. A fourth daughter, Olga Varvane, is an assistant film director.

## Bangladesh Lifts Day Curfew In Mirpur, to Let Food Go In

**DACCA, Feb. 8 (Reuters).**—The Bangladesh government today agreed to let food in to the beleaguered Bilbari district of Mirpur, which has been under curfew and sealed off for 10 days, an official spokesman announced.

He said that water and electricity supplies had been restored to the area.

Mirpur, the home of between 100,000 and 200,000 Biharis, was sealed off last Saturday after clashes in which some 350 people were reported killed.

The spokesman, who toured the area today, said the curfew had been lifted during the day. He said the situation had taken a more hopeful turn since there had been no repetition of violent incidents.

### No Sign of Pandemic

He said the population was walking around the streets with no sign of panic as army jeeps and trucks went by.

The spokesman said that food rations had run low, but the order had now gone out for food shops to be replenished.

He stressed that the Mirpur situation was not a question of racial hatred between Bengalis and Biharis. It had been stirred up by "armed things," who touched off the conflict by opening fire with automatic weapons and mortars on Bengali security forces Jan. 31, he said.

Most of the Mirpur inhabitants are law-abiding citizens who suffered at the hands of miscreants, he added.

The spokesman said it was not yet possible for newsmen to go into Mirpur and see the situation for themselves. He said he hoped it would be possible soon.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 Biharis have now been forcibly evacuated from Mirpur to facilitate a search for arms. The spokesman said more people would be moved, but he did not know how many.

### Suspected Collaborators

Or the Biharis moved out so far, some 1,500 are in Dacca's central jail on suspicion of collaborating with the former Pakistani regime.

The spokesman said it was hoped that many of these would be released in the next day or two.

The other evacuees have been camped down in a former reform school and in surrounding grounds at Murapara, some 16 miles from Dacca.

The government spokesman admitted that conditions there were not very good. "It all happened in a great hurry," he said.

"It was too big a problem in

4 Greeks Jailed For Bid to Renew Communist Party

**ATHENS, Feb. 8 (UPI).**—Four members of the outlawed Greek Communist party were sentenced to prison terms ranging from four years to nine months for their efforts to reactivate the party.

A five-member civil court did not accept the prosecution's claim that Stylianos Bevaratos, 47, an agriculturist; Constantine Polykronakis, 25, a printer; George Barbalis, 41, a merchant, and housewife Angeliki Sarof, 43, had violated a special anti-sedition law, a charge which could have brought them life imprisonment.

The court instead found the four guilty of violating a law which makes it a misdemeanor to reorganize the Greek Communist party.

Three of the defendants admitted membership in the Communist party. Mr. Barbalis said he had no connection with it.

Prosecution witnesses said the group had printed and distributed subversive literature on behalf of the Communist Organization of Athens (KOAO).

In addition to the \$35 million, the United States will give \$300,000 in AID funds to the Turkish government's licensing and collection organization, to measure poppy fields and to conduct actual inspections during the cultivation period and at harvest time.

The inspection and collection system will be so tight that the amount that slips through will be held to an absolute minimum," he said.

An AID team is now in Turkey to help plan for substitute crops and will be followed in the spring by other teams. "We will know what is going on," Mr. Gross said.

Meanwhile, President Nixon yesterday accorded the personal rank of ambassador to Mr. Gross as head of the U.S. delegation to United Nations narcotics conference in Geneva March 6.

### Queen, Philip, Anne Leave for the Far East

**LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI).**—Queen Elizabeth, her husband, Prince Philip, and daughter, Princess Anne, took off today for Thailand, to begin a seven-week tour of the Far East.

Their Royal Air Force VC-10 jet took off shortly after noon from Heathrow Airport for the 8,000-mile flight to the U.S. naval base at Tapsa, Thailand.

The itinerary includes Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, the Maldives and Seychelles Islands, Mauritius and Kenya.

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1972

## Money Pact Torpedoed By U.S., Roosa Alleges

By Philip Greer

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Federal Reserve Board and the Nixon administration have " torpedoed" the mid-December international currency agreements, former Treasury Under Secretary Robert V. Roosa charged yesterday.

Mr. Roosa, addressing the mid-winter trust conference of the American Bankers Association, raked the Fed for its continuing easy money policies which have driven interest rates down to their lowest levels in more than six years. "The tradition has been

## Citibank Warns U.S. Policy May Renew Inflation

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 8 (UPI)—First National City Bank warned today that the administration's strategy of applying greater fiscal stimulus in early 1972 and then tapering off poses dangers of renewed inflation.

In its monthly economic letter, the bank said: "The administration's budget strategy demands a degree of precision and presumes a depth of knowledge not yet attained or the economy's reaction to fiscal and monetary measures."

The bank said that while it is reasonable to expect federal expenditure will rise substantially in calendar 1972, "it appears that the main thrust will come toward the middle or end of the year, rather than at the beginning, as the administration plans."

The bank said: "The danger of pursuing the chimera of fine timing is that the full impact of the stimulant may not be felt until the economy reaches the level at which inflationary demand pressures are generated."

## One Dollar—

**LONDON** (AP-DJ)—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Today Previous

Sept. 48 per £1. 2,867.5 1,629.1

Belgian franc. 42.24-47 41.85-90

Deutsche mark. 3.1980 3.1980

Fr. 57. Fr. 56.985-16.125 56.985-100

Swiss franc. 3.870-35 3.868-362

Yen. 307.76 307.76

that the country devolving its currency also takes steps to defend its own reserves and moves in the direction of higher interest rates," he said.

Earlier, economist Henry Kaufman also blasted the administration, saying its anti-inflation program "is showing signs of losing its effectiveness."

Mr. Kaufman, a partner in the Salomon Bros. investment banking firm, said the projected \$28 billion federal deficit in the current fiscal year will cause "substantial damage" to the fight against inflation and "is also likely to contribute to a weakening of the new currency arrangements as foreigners become suspicious about our intentions to combat inflation."

He said the Fed's easy money policy has "driven interest rates to a level from which they will have to very soon bounce upward." He said the Fed has "pushed so forcefully and so soon that we have witnessed a decline throughout the interest rate structure."

As a result of the uncertainties surrounding the international monetary picture, Mr. Roosa said, foreign central banks will be forced to rely less and less on the United States. He said that could spawn a series of bilateral and multilateral exchange agreements.

He questioned whether "we will be able to get through this year without upheavals" and said that, while he is still "fundamentally optimistic" that reform of the exchange rate system will be achieved, he does not see much movement toward that goal this year.

## Integrated Food Complex

### Planned by Japanese Firm

**TOKYO.** Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)—Mitsui & Co. is planning a "food factory" with some unique, a development it says is unique.

The factory will sit alongside Tokyo Bay across from this capital city, where freighters will unload raw foodstuffs into sites at the water's edge.

As many as 20 separate companies in the 2.3-square-mile factory area will draw on these through pipes and conveyor belts, some processing them—such as wheat into flour—while others use the processed goods to make consumer foods from bread to frozen dinners.

Despite Japan's image abroad

## Net Up 10.8% For Imperial Tobacco in '71

### Profits, Sales Fall at Komatsu, Payout Cut

**LONDON.** Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)—Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd. said today net profit rose 10.8 percent for the year ended Oct. 31, to £42.2 million compared with £39.2 million the previous year.

The company declared a final dividend of 3.375 pence, making a total for the year of 5.25 pence up from the previous 4.75 pence.

Imperial Tobacco said that despite rising costs, results for the first three months of its current 1971-72 year show an improvement over the like period a year earlier. The first-quarter results, it said, were aided particularly by a further advance by its food division.

Komatsu Net Drops

**TOKYO.** Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Komatsu Ltd. profit fell 24.6 percent and sales dropped 9 percent in the half-year ended Dec. 31 compared with the previous six months.

The company said today profit for the period was ¥2.79 billion yen (\$35 million) at the central exchange rate, down from ¥3.7 billion in the previous six months. Sales were 101.96 billion yen, down from 112.1 billion yen.

Komatsu said it is cutting its dividend to 3.50 yen from 4.25 yen in the previous half-year. It also announced it will lay off 1,125 workers for the five months beginning around the middle of this month because of the prolonged recession. The workers will receive about 85 percent of their wages during the idle period.

### Komatsu Net Drops

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### BASF, Pechiney to Strengthen Tie

**BASF**, Pechiney to Strengthen Tie

BASFische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik (BASF) and the Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann group report they have agreed to strengthen their cooperation in the polyurethane field.

BASF will acquire a 50 percent holding in Pechiney Ugine's subsidiary Detechimide, and will increase its stake in the jointly-owned Marles-Kuhlmann-Wyandotte to 50 percent from 45 percent.

BASF and Pechiney have long been cooperating in Dispersions Plastiques, an equally-owned subsidiary.

Defense Agency, Japan Aircraft Manufacturing Co. and Kawasaki. The aircraft, XC-1, carries 60 persons or 45 fully armed men. Kawasaki signed a contract with Saab & Wikander, of Sweden, last August to supply seven KV-107 helicopters for use by the Swedish Navy, with shipment expected by August 1973. The helicopters are made under a license granted by the Vertol Division of Boeing Co. of the United States.

Lockheed Plans to Increase Stock

Lockheed Aircraft directors have voted to increase authorized common stock to 30 million shares from 20 million, subject to stockholder approval at the May 2 annual meeting.

The company says there are no definite plans to issue any of the additional shares but notes that a covenant in its credit agreement with 24 banks pledges it to try to increase its capital resources in order to strengthen its financial position.

Of the 20 million shares authorized

Monstecchio Edison is negotiating with Gillet, of France, to acquire its interest in Sisal-Vicosa, Italy's leading producer of synthetic fibers, industry sources report.

Gillet is understood to control about four million of a total 35 million Sisal-Vicosa shares.

Monstecchio, which is being restructured, controls about two million Sisal-Vicosa shares. It has already gained

control of three synthetic fiber firms, Rhodacel, Chetilane and Polymel.

It is reported to have offered Gillet an unsolicited number of Monstecchio shares in return for the Sisal-Vicosa interest.

Talks Seen on Viscosa Shares

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Chetilane and Polymel.

It is reported to have offered Gillet an unsolicited number of Monstecchio shares in return for the Sisal-Vicosa interest.

Toray to Make Pleasure Boats

Toray Industries, Japan's largest integrated textile concern, says it has concluded arrangements to enter the pleasure boat field.

Nippon Sharyo Kaisha and Okamoto & Son boat yard will manufacture Toray fiber-reinforced plastic boats, and direct production by Toray is also contemplated, the company says.

For the production and marketing of about 150 boats during the first year, with production doubling the following year. Models range from a 25-foot sailboat priced at about 3 million yen (\$39,740) to a 12-foot clipper-class boat priced at about 250,000 yen.

Occidental's Libyan Leases Stir Row

Occidental's Libyan Leases Stir Row

Bank's Suit Reveals Oil Wheeling-Dealing

By Stanley Penn

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)—In February, 1968, Occidental Petroleum, then a minor oil concern, was granted two prized drilling concessions by Libya.

This surprised some, mainly because Occidental was competing with some industry giants. But Occidental credits its good fortune to the superior contents of its sealed bid and to the attention it paid to small details, such as wrapping its bid in ribbons of Libya's national colors.

The story, as pieced together from court documents, begins in 1964 when "Gen. de Rovin" came to promote Galic in Paris with a proposition: If Mr. Galic could line up an oil company willing to spend millions of dollars on the project, Gen. de Rovin could obtain lucrative concessions in Libya through a highly placed Libyan.

In September, 1964, Armand Hammer, Occidental's chief executive, and Herbert Allen sr., a general partner of Allen & Co. and brother of Charles, met in London. Meetings were held at the posh Claridge Hotel with promoter Galic, swindler De Rovin and Taher Oghli, the Libyan businessman and politician (who was the "connection" Gen. de Rovin had recruited Mr. Galic). Out of the meetings came agreements between Occidental and Misrach Galic, De Rovin and Oghli with regard to Libyan oil concessions. A separate agreement with Allen & Co. was drawn up in December, 1964.

Through Mr. Oghli, Mr. Galic met and cultivated Mr. Kabazi, who at the time was Libya's powerful oil minister. Mr. Galic, in his sworn testimony, says he got Mr. Kabazi to exert his influence to induce the government of King Idris to favor Occidental with two of the best of the concessions the government passed out in February, 1966.

Mr. Kabazi, in a deposition on file at federal court, says he pressed Occidental's case before the cabinet of ministers, which, with the king's okay, awarded concessions 102 and 103 to Occidental. Concession 102 was the most sought-after of the concessions being voted for; 103 was the fifth most desired.

Handsome Profit

Mr. Kabazi in his sworn testimony says that while he was minister and, as such, a member of the powerful cabinet of ministers, he kept Mr. Galic fully informed of the government's deliberations with regard to the concessions. He told Mr. Galic, he says, "what they say about Occidental, what I think, what he (Gallic) should tell me and I should have" in pleading Occidental's case before the other ministers. He says he kept Mr. Galic informed "because this was the agreement, that Mr. Galic would deal with me and I shouldn't tell anybody else."

Promoter Galic made a handsome profit from his Libyan adventure. In August 1966—about six months after it had won the concessions—Occidental agreed to

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

## FINANCE

## Wall St. Prices Display Pattern of Contrasts

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT)—

The New York Stock Exchange carried out another session of sawtooth price action today, holding to its recent pattern of small changes in the over-all averages mixed with sharp fluctuations in individual issues.

The Dow Jones Industrial average started off with a token loss, improved as the day went along and ended at its best level.

It gained 3.16 to finish at 207.12, more than wiping out yesterday's setback of 2.71.

The two most active stocks underscored the contrasts within the market. Union Corp., repeating as the volume leader, ran up 2 1/2 to 22 3/8. International Chemical & Nuclear, meanwhile,

slumped 3 1/2 to 30 3/8.

Netomas reported that in

the counter market, the

NASDAQ industrial index

clipped 0.55 to 129.11. Of the 238

NASDAQ issues traded, 75 fell,

70 rose and 1336 were un-

changed.

NASDAQ actions included South-

west Life, 4 1/4 bid, 46 3/4 asked,

up 2 1/2 to 27.50. However, declines

led advances by 305 to 443.

In the counter market, the

Dow Jones Industrial average

was up 1.4 to 187.12. Itex, up 2 3/4 to

50 7/8, International Business

Machines, up 3 3/4 to 323 1/4,

Winnchago Industries, up 2 1/2 to

58 1/4, Control Data, up 2 1/2 to

58 3/8, and Natomas, up 3 1/2 to

58 7/8.

Meanwhile, prices on the Amer-

ican Stock Exchange and in the

OTC market finished mixed in

fairly active trading.

The exchange's price index was

up 1.4 to 197.05. However, declines

led advances by 305 to 443.

In the counter market, the

NASDAQ industrial index

clipped 0.55 to 129.11. Of the 238

NASDAQ issues traded, 75 fell,

70 rose and 1336 were un-

changed.

Turnover on the Amex slipped to

17.39 million shares against

yesterday's 16.93 million.

The Big Board displayed 797

declines and 636 advances. There

were 68 stocks posting 1971-72

&lt;

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72—Stocks and Div. In \$										1971-72—Stocks and Div. In \$											
High. Low. Div. In \$					Net High. Low. Div. In \$					High. Low. Div. In \$					Net High. Low. Div. In \$						
100s. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	100s. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	100s. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	100s. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.		
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124 12 Alcoa F 10	129	24%	24%	24%	1024 54 Alcatel 100	204	19%	18%	-1%	124 12 Alcoa F 10	129	24%	24%	24%	-1%	124 12 Alcoa F 10	129	24%	24%	24%	-1%
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PEANUTS



B.C.



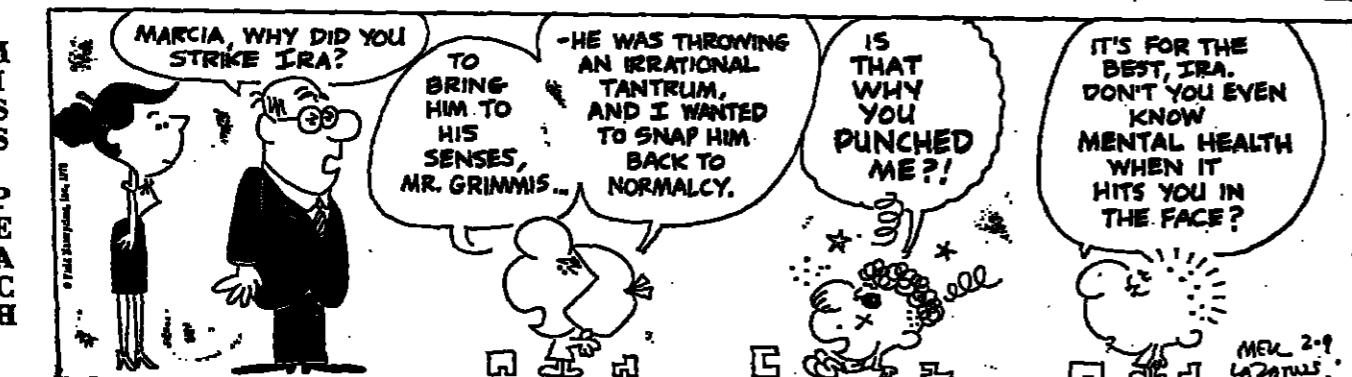
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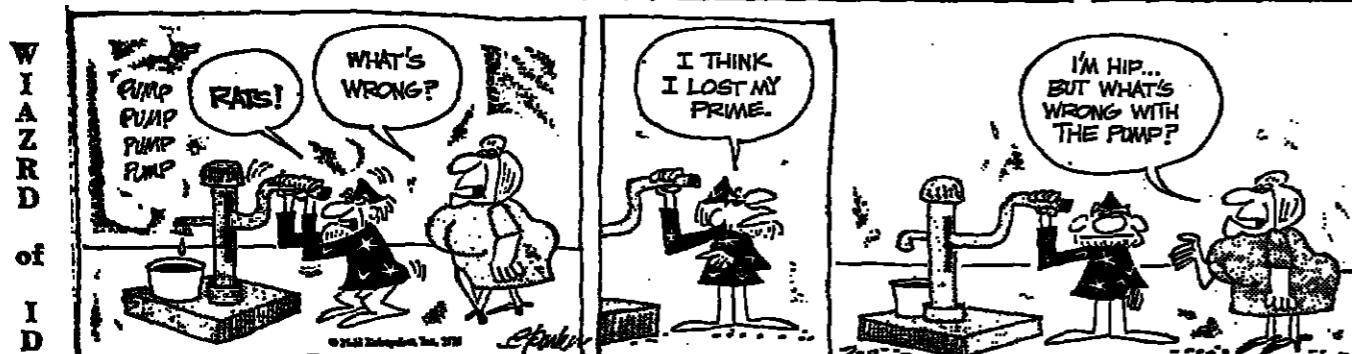
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R.E.X.M.O.R.G.A.N.M.D.



BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened the bidding with two no-trump, probably the least of the evils considering his difficult hand. With 21 points, four aces and a five-card suit, it is too strong for a one-bid, but not strong enough for a forcing opening. A series of natural bids then led to the best contract of six spades.

It is easy to see that a four-one club break would be fatal in six clubs, but South demonstrated it was possible to survive a four-one spade break in six spades.

West led the spade jack, which was taken in the closed hand with the king. South led to the queen, discovering the bad break. When he reviewed the situation, he saw it was necessary to make use of the diamond suit to dispose of his potential club losers.

South led to the diamond ace in his hand and continued with the six. When West followed, he had to make a crucial decision to finesse or not.

Normally, the chance of developing four diamond tricks without losing a trick in the process is about 10 percent better by playing the king than by finessing: East is more likely to have the queen doubleton or tripleton than to have a doubleton lacking the queen.

But the circumstances were not quite normal here. As West was known to have begun with a singleton trump, the chance that he held four diamonds was distinctly increased and South made the winning decision by finessing the diamond jack.

The next lead was a low diamond from dummy—it would have been an error to play the king—and East discarded a heart. South ruffed, cashed the heart ace, and ruffed the queen with dummy's last trump.

The diamond king followed, and when East ruffed, South discarded a club loser. He could then claim the slam, since he could win any return from East, draw the last trump and the club king remained in dummy as an entry to the last diamond winner.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

NORTH	CART	LOFT
♦ Q76	OLEO	OSLO
♥ 4	SIEEP	PLAN
♦ KJ873	RENTERS	OTIS
♦ K862	HENS	
WEST	EAST	
♦ 10984	10753	
♥ KJ9862	10753	
♦ Q1054	92	
♦ Q9	J105	
SOUTH(D)	AK532	
♦ AQ	A6	
♦ A6	A743	
Both sides were vulnerable.		
The bidding:		
South	West	North
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♦
3 ♦	Pass	4 ♦
5 ♦	Pass	5 ♦
6 ♦	Pass	Pass
West led the spade jack.		

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD SURE LIKES ME! HE SAID HE WOULDNT HAVE ANOTHER KID FOR A MILLION DOLLARS!"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COUNE

UFORR

POAFFY

FEECAD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: EIGHT ABIDE METRIC BANANA

Answer: What happens when you encourage a gambler—YOU "A-BET" HIM

## BOOKS

## THE SHAPING OF JEWISH HISTORY

By Ellis Rivkin. Scribner. 258 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

In spite of what the title of Ellis Rivkin's book suggests, it appears to this reader as an attempt to answer an age-old question, one that has intrigued Jews and non-Jews alike. How did these small nomadic tribes, wandering in and out of the wastes and greenery of Palestine, meet the challenge of change and decay and survive as a separate entity down the centuries? Especially how did they do it after the destruction of the second temple in AD 70 and the dispersion of the inhabitants? For then these people had no land, no church, no physical center and no visible machinery to keep them intact and whole. The obvious answer is that they were held by the strength of an idea, and that their allegiance to it transcended the power of kings and emperors to break it. What Mr. Rivkin does is to define that idea and show how it developed and how it served under conditions and in ages beyond the comprehension of those who formulated it in the first place.

The author, Adolph S. Ochs professor of Jewish history at Hebrew Union College, locates the core of his theory in what he calls the "unity concept," the notion of one god, immutable, all-powerful and one subsequently known to have promised happiness in this life and in the next to those who did his will and obeyed his commandments. The expanded idea took some time to develop, and the author credits its full expression to the Pharisees, who have a poor reputation in the New Testament, but whose influence on Jewish thinking and religious practice extends to this day. Mr. Rivkin shows how a local deity became the all-encompassing one of the universe, an idea integrated into Christian and Islamic belief.

The same is true in Mr. Rivkin's dealings with the Marranos—the group of New Christians accused by the Inquisition of remaining Jews all the time. When their stay in Western Europe became precarious, some fled to the Ottoman Empire, some to Protestant lands. Both became Jews again, but not, the author asserts, because they felt strongly about their faith. In the Ottoman Empire the ruler knew that Marranos who practiced Judaism openly could never return with their wealth to the West. And in the Protestant lands, they adopted the old faith because as Marranos they would have suffered from the disabilities of being Catholic. But why did they never become Muslims, or Protestants? Was it only because of money?

No brief summary can indicate how sneaky or provocative Mr. Rivkin's arguments are. In a passage of brilliant exposition he shows how the pattern of Paul's thinking aped that of the group he had cast off, and how Hitler forced the different kinds of Jews, orthodox, enlightened, assimilated, nationalistic, back to the thread that bound them. It is highly instructive, too, to read how Josephus—in the first century defended the Jews against the charge that they were a nationalist group in the international Roman world and how German apologists in the 19th century defended them against the charge that they were an international group in a nationalized world.

Mr. Rivkin has linked economic determinism and Jewish history in a way that is mind-expanding and dismaying. He seems almost to suggest that man does live by bread alone.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	46 Senior
1 Tibetan holy man	47 Belt
5 Boring one	50 Greek vowels
10 Bede	51 German article
14 Was beholden	54 Boxing match
15 Raccoon's cousin	57 French numeral
16 —instrument	58 Overhang
17 Von Braun's outfit	59 Veriginous
18 Empowers	60 Sea of Russia:
20 Exercise area	Var.
21 Gingko, for one	61 Beauty-shop offerings
22 Concepts	62 Kind of towel
23 Southeast wind	material
25 Bearish times	63 Yielded
27 Harbor craft	DOWN
29 Goat sucker	1 Tedious
33 Bronze	2 Golfing position
34 French composer	3 In a trance
35 Upon: Prefix	4 Nabokov novel
36 Unambitious	5 High flier
37 Theater sections	6 Dissolute ones
38 Poker units	7 One of the Sunbirds
39 Fabulize	8 Circular ending
40 Band members	9 —de Oro
41 Acer	10 During
42 Threaten	11 Stain
44 Raids	12 Region
45 Pass by	13 G.I. fare

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61		62							63			

## Beats Miss Proell in Giant Slalom

# Miss Nadig Adds 2d Gold Medal

By Fred Tupper

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Marie-Thérèse Nadig gave a repeat performance today and now has her second gold medal.

The 17-year-old Swiss less boomed and barreled through the 51 gates on Mount Teine to day to match the giant slalom title from Austrian Annemarie Proell.

The

rest of this world class field bogged down in a blizzard, which cleared for behind.

It was not enough that Thérèse had beaten the supposedly unbeatable Miss Proell in the downhill on Saturday. She widened the margin today, careening down this 1,940-foot course with a vertical drop of 300 yards in the slumping time of 1 minute 29.90 seconds, despite the driving snow that swept across the course and made visibility difficult.

If

Miss

Nadig

can

win

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gold

medal

Friday,

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become

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## Observer

## No Tears for Monday

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.**—There is a lot of evidence suggesting that the Monday we all grew up with and learned to hate may be on its last legs. For one thing, people with jobs of routine drudgery are getting in the habit of just not showing up for work on Mondays. The figures on Monday absenteeism in production-line jobs are a sociologist's delight and an industrial captain's nightmare. It is said that automobile executives in Detroit take care when acquiring new cars for themselves to get models that were made in the middle of the week, when there is less likelihood that the pistons will be left out.

People with fancy jobs, of course, have always had a high absentee rate on Monday. Congressmen, for example, stay away from the capital in such multitudes on Mondays that convalescents have always found it the best of all days for slipping a piece of dirty business unnoticed through the House of Representatives. Among the drinking classes, the three-day weekend is an old tradition, and in England, which is years ahead of us in the general distaste for working, the four-day weekend is commonplace.

What is new here is the common working stiff's quiet, unauthorized, yet insistent claim to yet another day of rest. This will doubtless worry those who think the country is bound for perdition. For Monday is the most quintessentially Puritan of all days.

The Puritans first tried to seize Sunday, but lost it when King James, in a decree for which every footfall widow in America may be thankless, declared the sabbath a fitting day for exercise, games and sport.

## Elected to Concourt

**PARIS.** Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Concourt Academy, which awards France's top literary prize, the Concourt Prize, today elected novelist Michel Tournier as one of its members.

In the end, the Puritans had to settle for Monday, and a happy settlement it turned out to be.

**STOCKHOLM (HT).**—Old sailors never die, they merely get nostalgia.

Nostalgic navy men and ex-navy men all over Scandinavia are spending these winter nights reading a blue-covered volume titled "Orlogsmannasällskapet 1771-1971." The book was recently published by the Royal Swedish Academy of Naval Sciences to mark its 200th anniversary.

The anniversary celebration itself, held in mid-November, 1971, was a super show of brass and scrambled eggs. The high patron of the academy, Swedish King Gustav Adolf (a full admiral even though he, in effect, is an army man) greeted such honorary members as the Duke of Edinburgh and Denmark's late King Frederik, old tars and admirals both.

## The Book

The academy, founded in November, 1771, by a group of officers from Stockholm's Royal Galley Esquadron, claims to be the oldest of its kind in the world.

The 341-page volume was written by a tough crew of Sweden's leading literary naval men and historians and edited by Commodore Fredrik Taube (a mine-and-torpedo specialist). There are chapters on naval architecture during the past 200 years, on the excellent library amassed at the Karlskrona Naval Base in southern Sweden, on small arms and artillery and numerous historical flashbacks.

There are tales of Swedish naval officers in foreign service—fighting with the English against the French and with the French against the English, raiding the coasts of North America and the domains of the sultans of the Barbary Coast. Foreign service, at the time, was a definite merit for an aspiring navy officer.

One Lt. Gyllenskepp (the name means, literally, "golden ship") sailed aboard Le Magnifique to the New World. There was some serious action and the good ship limped back across the ocean with all hands at the pumps. Lt. Gyllenskepp, undaunted, asked in a letter for a new assignment in the Americas to be able to where the actions is. He ended his days as a POW in St. Petersburg, Russia, a year after the battle of Hogland in 1788.

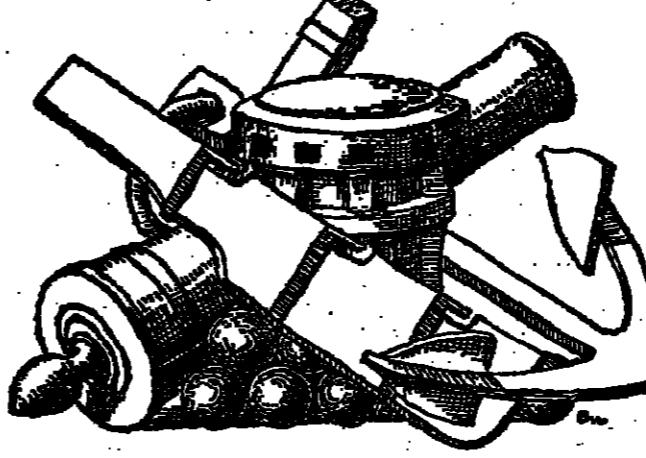
There are numerous references to articles in the distinguished society's most distinguished journal, the Tidsskrift i Sjöväsendet: In the first issue, published in 1836, an author pointed out that those new-fangled steamships were considerably more vulnerable to artillery fire than the good old sailing ships. The latter, he notes, could absorb an average of 44 cannon balls while the former could be sunk by a single 30-pound projectile. The writer concludes with a prediction that sailing ships could never be replaced by steam-driven vessels.

A little more realistic was Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, poet, prince and a professional naval officer. In an article in 1910 on "The Present Status of Aviation and Its Usefulness for Naval Operations" he pointed out that while the most important task for balloons and airships was reconnaissance, the aerial vehicles could possibly also be put to destructive use by the dropping of explosives."

Odds and ends: Robert Fulton, who in 1807 created the world's first operative steamship, was also one of the men behind the mine, an invention cursed by merchant marine men ever since. His fellow countryman Samuel Colt of firearms fame, among the decompression charts.

The chances of "Orlogsmannasällskapet 1771-1971" being translated into major languages are slim. There may be a reason for beached tar to register for an elementary course in Swedish.

Improved on Mr. Fulton's invention and designed an electrically activated mine.



1771

## MED FÖRSTÅND OCH STYRKA

Royal Swedish Academy of Naval Sciences insignia. The motto reads: "With Good Sense and Strength."

Improved on Mr. Fulton's invention and designed an electrically activated mine.

## Membership List

The academy's membership list, made public on the last pages of the memorial volume, is quite impressive reading. It includes all kinds of internationally known names such as John Ericsson, who designed the Monitor, and Lord Mountbatten of Burma.

"I regret to inform you," said a commander, well known and well respected, of the Royal Swedish Navy, "but I've not yet been deemed worthy of entry into that that most distinguished society."

Mere rank, however, is not necessarily an obstacle: The latest listed active member of the academy is member No. 945 (counting from 1771) Cmdr. Bo Cassel, a former windjammer man and submarine officer, now an internationally known expert on deep-sea diving and submarine salvage operations. On the shelves in his captain's quarters aboard the HMS Belos, Cmdr. Cassel hides volumes of Don Miguel de Cervantes among the decompression charts.

The chances of "Orlogsmannasällskapet 1771-1971" being translated into major languages are slim. There may be a reason for beached tar to register for an elementary course in Swedish.

## PEOPLE: Phyllis Diller's \$4,000 Investment

Phyllis Diller, who exploited unkempt ugliness into fame and fortune, is changing her tune from "I don't care" to "lovely to look at," via a \$4,000 face-lift, nose job and realignment of her teeth. Does this new look mean she's deserting the many harassed housewives who identify with her? "Absolutely not," says Miss Diller, in a Los Angeles Times interview. "I'll still project the same image when performing. I'm not deserting the housewife. I'll just be showing her it isn't a sin to look better."

"I decided to have plastic surgery after seeing myself on the Sonny and Cher show. I wore a dog collar necklace and my neck hung out over it on one side like I had a horrible growth and the bags under my eyes had reached the point of no return."

"I'm having my teeth straightened, too. I use slip-on caps while performing and I blew them out during a show. There was nothing to do but pick them up and proceed with the show. People thought it was part of the act."

"Sounds crazy, doesn't it—for a 54-year-old woman to get her teeth straightened? Well, I may be old but I've got young bones."

"Let's face it," said Ringo Starr, commanding on the imminent closure of the British branch of the Beatles' fan club, "Britain changed the British Empire to the Commonwealth and now we're changing to the Common Market. I suppose the comparison's the same. We don't want to keep the myth going—because we are no longer together." The fan club, rated the biggest of its kind in popular music, will close at the end of March, a Beatles spokesman said yesterday in London. The U.S. branch already has closed and the spokesman said it was unlikely that Starr, John Lennon, Paul McCartney and George Harrison would perform again as a group. He said their records will continue to be released.

\*\*\*

Dewi Sukarno, about 30, ex-wife of the late Indonesian president, and Spanish banker and industrialist Francisco Paez, 35, will formally announce their engagement tonight or tomorrow night in Vienna, informants in Paris said yesterday. Maybe they don't know that the engagement was more or less publicly aired Nov. 25 at a dinner Paez gave



Phyllis before.

at his home in Gland, Switzerland, in honor of King Michael of Romania and Queen Anne, and King Victor Emmanuel and the Princess of Naples (People, Nov. 19). A spring wedding is planned.

\*\*\*

**VALENTINE DAY NOTES:** Over a London shop's display of Valentine cards with the message "I Love You Only" was the sign "Now Available in multipacks of six." And in Boston, the U.S. postal service is sending special mobile units through the streets to make it easier for patrons to mail Valentine cards. The Valentine Express' units sell stamps and accept mail.

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and accept mail.

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IN PARIS WITH 3 BIG TERRACES

3 ROOMS. BATH, 2 BEDROOMS, KITCHEN, COMPUTER, TELEPHONE, +

SACRED PRICE WITH MALL BOX

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